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Central Eurasia

Economic Review

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Russia National Affairs

*Statistics on Socio-Economic Situation as of 26 Jun

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[Statistical report based on data of the Goskomstat [State Committee on Statistics] of Russia: "Socio-Economic Situation on 26 June"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

Prices on consumer goods and services

In June, the consumer price index comprised 106.7 percent, including for food products—107.6 percent, for non-food items—104.6 percent, and for paid consumer services—108.7 percent.

In the period from 20 through 26 June, the consumer price index comprised 101.4 percent, including for food products—101.7 percent, for non-food items—101.2 percent, and for paid consumer services—101.0 percent.

The greatest increase in prices on consumer goods and services for the elapsed week was registered in the cities of the Central Chernozem region (by 2.1 percent), and the lowest—in the Northern region and Kaliningrad Oblast (by 0.5-0.8 percent).

The consumer price index is presented below (in percentages):

	Compared to preceding date on which prices were registered			Average daily growth of prices	
	13 June	19 June	26 June	June	May
Consumer price index	101.6	101.2	101.4	0.21	0.25
Including for:					
foodstuffs	101.7	101.5	101.7	0.24	0.27
non-food items	101.0	100.8	101.2	0.15	0.18
paid consumer services	103.2	100.9	101.0	0.28	0.34

For the first half of this year, the consumer price index comprised 178 percent, including for food products—182 percent, for non-food items—161 percent, and for paid consumer services—219 percent.

FOODSTUFFS. The dynamics of prices on basic commodity food groups are presented below:

	In % of preceding date on which prices were registered		
	13 June	19 June	26 June
All food products	101.7	101.5	101.7
Including:			
meat and meat products	101.6	101.1	101.4
fish and fish products	100.7	100.8	100.8
edible fats	99.5	99.7	100.0
milk and dairy products	100.3	99.9	100.3
eggs	99.6	100.0	99.9
sugar	101.9	102.4	102.6
bread and bakery goods	103.0	101.2	101.5

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	In % of preceding date on which prices were registered		
	13 June	19 June	26 June
macaroni-cereal products	101.4	101.3	101.6
alcoholic beverages	101.6	101.2	101.6
fruit and vegetable products, including potatoes	103.5	104.4	103.1

In **June** the rate of growth of prices on fruit and vegetable products comprised 17 percent; on bread, bakery goods and sugar—10-11 percent; on meat and meat products, macaroni-cereal goods and alcoholic beverages—6-7 percent. Prices on butter and fats, milk and dairy products and eggs remained at the level of May of this year.

The cost of an assortment of 19 basic food products on the average throughout Russia increased by 8.5 percent during the month, and by the end of the month comprised 195,900 rubles (R). The maximal cost of the assortment was retained in the cities of the Far East, and the minimal—in the cities of the Povolzhye and the Central Chernozem regions. The differentiation between the maximal and minimal cost of the assortment by cities comprised 3.4 times, as compared with 4.8 times in December of last year. In Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsk, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Yakutsk the assortment cost R356,000 - R381,000, computed for the month. In Ulyanovsk, Tambov and Smolensk it cost R111,000 - R148,000, in Moscow—R248,000, and in St. Petersburg—R203,000.

NON-FOOD ITEMS. In the period from 20 through 26 June, moderate growth of prices on non-food items was observed.

The dynamics of prices on basic groups of non-food items are presented below:

	In % of preceding date on which prices were registered		
	13 June	19 June	25 June
All non-food items	101.0	100.8	101.2
Including:			
fabrics	100.9	101.4	102.5
clothing and linens	100.9	100.8	101.1
shoes	100.9	101.1	101.4
detergents	101.3	100.9	101.0
tobacco goods	102.2	102.0	102.1
electrical appliances	100.6	100.7	101.2
medicines and bandages	101.5	101.9	102.5
gasoline	101.9	101.2	100.2

In **June** prices on clothing and linens, tricot goods, furniture, rugs and jewelry goods, electrical appliances and televisions increased by 1-4 percent; on fabrics, shoes, detergents, building materials and gasoline—by 5-7 percent, and on tobacco goods, paper goods, medicines and bandages—by 8-10 percent.

PAID CONSUMER SERVICES. In the last week of June, rates on consumer services changed insignificantly.

The dynamics of rates on basic groups of paid services are presented below:

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	In % of previous date on which prices were registered		
	13 June	19 June	26 June
All paid consumer services	103.2	100.9	101.0
Including:			
household services	101.9	100.9	101.8
passenger transport services	104.6	101.3	100.5
communications services	101.7	100.2	100.3
housing-municipal services	103.7	100.9	101.3
services of children's pre-school institutions	100.7	100.2	100.7
services of sanatorium-resort and health treatment institutions	101.5	101.6	100.4
public health services	101.4	100.5	101.4

In **June** the rates on passenger transport services, communications, housing-municipal services, and tourist-excursion, sanatorium-health resort and household services increased by 7-11 percent. Payment for maintaining children in pre-school institutions and public health services increased by 4-6 percent.

Production of industrial goods

The summary index for the average daily output of basic types of products for the 18 days of June 1995 as compared with the corresponding period for May of 1995 comprised 102 percent (in June of 1994 it was 106 percent), and as compared with the corresponding period for June of 1994—100 percent (in June of 1994 it was 67 percent).

At large and medium-sized enterprises, the output of vital types of industrial products for the 18 days of June 1995 was characterized by the following data:

	Produced for the 18 days of June 1995	In % of the corresponding period (by average daily production)	
		June 1994	May 1995
Electrical power generated by general use electrical power stations, billion kW/hr	32.8	102	94
Oil, including gas condensate, million tonnes	13.6	89	95
Primary petroleum processing, million tonnes	9.1	110	103
Natural gas, billion cubic meters	26.0	95	91
Coal, million tonnes	9.9	96	97
Steel, million tonnes	2.5	104	99
Finished rolled stock, including billets for export million tonnes	1.9	114	97
Steel pipes, thousand tonnes	143	116	104
Coke, million tonnes	1.4	108	97
Electrical motors, low capacity, thousand units	58.3	58	123

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	Produced for the 18 days of June 1995	In % of the corresponding period (by average daily production)	
		June 1994	May 1995
Motor-driven cranes, units	89	54	173
Pneumatic tire cranes, units	6	-	65
Metal-cutting machine tools, units	128	66	111
Trucks, thousand	5.8	77	114
Passenger automobiles, thousand	37.8	98	99.0
Tractors, units	484	54	59
Chemical fibers and filaments, thousand tonnes	9.0	134	78
Mineral fertilizers (re-computed for 100 percent nutrient substances), thousand tonnes	346	94	78
Polyvinylchloride plastic compounds, thousand tonnes	2.3	101	129
Synthetic rubber, thousand tonnes	28.5	137	68
Commercial timber, million cubic meters, solid	1.8	121	105
Cut lumber materials, thousand cubic meters	366	109	125
Wood fiberboards, solid, million standard square meters	8.9	81	97
Commercial cellulose, thousand tonnes	97.4	171	126
Paper, thousand tonnes	137	126	109
Cement, million tonnes	1.9	111	115
Ceramic facing slabs, thousand square meters	667	111	111
Roofing slate, million standard slabs	82.3	140	111
Building brick, million pieces of standard brick	352	97	129
Fabrics - total, million square meters	60.2	92	180
Stocking-hoisery goods, million pairs	12.5	103	136
Tricot goods, million pieces	3.1	59	147
Shoes, million pairs	1.4	36	99.5
Televisions, thousand units	30.2	68	121
Radio receiver devices, thousand units	9.6	90	49
Refrigerators and freezers, thousand units	75.6	73	134
Electric vacuum cleaners, thousand units	18.1	85	76
Washing machines, thousand units	33.3	59	93
Meat, including category I by-products, thousand tonnes	48.7	69	108

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	Produced for the 18 days of June 1995	In % of the corresponding period (by average daily production)	
		June 1994	May 1995
Whole milk products, re-computed for milk, thousand tonnes	233	75	106
Butter, thousand tonnes	27.3	83	155

On delivery of goods and products to regions of the Far North

As of the status on 21 June 1995, maritime transport had shipped 1.4 million tonnes of cargo to the regions of the Far North and territories equated to them. Of the overall volume, 73 percent were comprised of dry goods, and 27 percent was pourable cargo.

Presented below are the data on the change in volumes of shipped cargo as of the status on 21 June:

	1995		Reference: 1994 in % of 1993
	thousand tonnes	in % of 1994	
Cargo shipped by maritime transport - total	1442	92	52
Including:			
dry goods	1055	95	55
pourable cargo	387	85	46

As compared with 21 May of this year, the cargo on hand for shipment to the North increased in the primary seaports by 16 percent, and comprised 99,000 tonnes.

In the current year, the shipment of basic types of food products and products of industrial-technical application to the regions of the Far North and territories equated to them is characterized by the following data:

	Received by 10 June 1995			
	thousand tonnes	in % of 15 June 1994	including in regions with limited delivery time	
			thousand tonnes	in % of overall volume received
Food products:				
Meat and meat products, re-computed for meat	70.7	111	12.1	17.1
Canned meats, million standard cans	16.1	46	3.5	21.5
Milk and dairy products, re-computed for milk	333	by 2 times	88.7	26.7
Butter	14.3	98	3.6	26.3
Cheese, including processed	3.0	81	0.7	24.6
Vegetable oil	11.4	96	2.8	24.6
Sugar	45.3	98	8.2	18.1
Confectionery goods	19.7	92	4.1	20.9

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	Received by 10 June 1995			
	thousand tonnes	in % of 15 June 1994	including in regions with limited delivery time	
			thousand tonnes	in % of overall volume received
Tea	2.5	74	0.6	25.9
Macaroni goods	11.8	97	2.4	19.9
Canned fruits and vegetables, million standard cans	50.6	111	8.1	15.9
Flour	173	102	53.3	30.9
Cereals	36.2	139	7.4	20.4
Products of industrial-technical application				
Petroleum products	3436	123	407	11.9
Commercial timber, thousand cubic meters	24.0	by 12 times	2.3	9.6
Cement	113	52	19.0	16.8
Ferrous metal rolled stock	72.1	196	4.0	5.5

In the 10 days of June 1995, the delivery of basic food products to the regions of the Far North and the territories equated to them comprised 1.5 - 9 percent of the overall volume of deliveries since the start of the year; of commercial timber—64 percent; of ferrous metal rolled stock—20 percent; of cement—9 percent, and of petroleum products—6 percent. As compared with the corresponding period last year, the delivery of goods and products increased (based on the average daily delivery) for milk and dairy products (by 2 times), macaroni goods (by 66 percent), and meat and meat products (by 31 percent).

On the status of payments and accounting at enterprises in industry, transport, construction and agriculture

As of the status at the beginning of May 1995, the total overdue indebtedness of enterprises in industry, transport, construction and agriculture (creditor indebtedness, indebtedness on credits and loans) increased by 13.8 percent as compared with the previous month, and comprised R141.5 trillion.

Of the total overdue indebtedness, **creditor indebtedness** accounted for R132.1 trillion (93 percent), indebtedness **on bank credits** comprised R8.4 trillion (6 percent), and loan indebtedness—R1 trillion (1 percent).

Overdue indebtedness on incurred debts increased by 10.7 percent for the month, and comprised R106.2 trillion on 1 May 1995.

The ratio of the overdue credit indebtedness and incurred debt to the GDP is presented in the table:

	January	February	March	April
GDP, trillion rubles	79.0	95.0	101.0	107.0
Overdue credit indebtedness:				
in % of preceding month	109.6	110.2	106.3	113.9
in % of GDP	118.4	108.0	109.3	115.9
Overdue indebtedness on incurred debts:				
in % of preceding month	104.8	106.8	106.7	110.7
in % of GDP	102.9	90.7	90.2	94.5

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The credit indebtedness overdue in excess of 3 months comprised R79.4 trillion. Its relative share in the overall sum of overdue credit indebtedness remained at the level of March, and comprised 61.1 percent.

The structure and dynamics of **overdue credit indebtedness** of enterprises and organizations in industry, transport, construction and agriculture are presented in the following table (for the end of the month, in trillion rubles):

	Overdue credit indebtedness - total	including				Of the total overdue indebtedness in excess of 3 months
		indebtedness to suppliers	of this, indebtedness on issued promissory notes	on payments to the budget	on payments to state extra-budgetary funds	
January	99	55	0.1	20	4.8	59.3
in % of preceding month	109.6	97.0	x	103.7	x	98.1
February	109.1	59.4	0.3	22.6	5.5	65.1
in % of preceding month	110.2	108.0	253.1	112.8	114.3	109.8
March	115.9	63	0.2	25.1	5.8	71.0
in % of preceding month	106.3	106.0	52.5	111.1	105.6	108.9
April	132.1	68.1	0.2	31.1	7.1	70.4
in % of preceding month	114.0	108.1	100.0	123.9	122.4	99.1

The structure of overdue credit indebtedness in April changed in the direction of a slight increase in the relative share of indebtedness to the budget (from 21.6 percent in March to 23.6 percent in April), and the indebtedness to extra-budgetary funds (from 5 to 5.3 percent). At the same time, there was a decline in the relative share of indebtedness to suppliers (from 54.3 percent to 51.6 percent), and on issuance of consumption funds (from 4.9 percent to 4.4 percent).

Within the structure of overdue indebtedness to suppliers, indebtedness on issued promissory notes accounted for 0.3 percent, while indebtedness on state orders and federal programs comprised 2.7 percent.

A significant increase in overdue credit indebtedness in April of 1995 was observed at the enterprises of the winemaking (71 percent), slate (59 percent), nickel-cobalt (51 percent) and cellulose-paper (40 percent) industries. At the same time, the absolute amounts of this indebtedness declined at the enterprises of the tobacco-makhorka [low-grade tobacco], tricot, silk and tin industries.

The average term of repayment of credit indebtedness increased from 72 to 78 days as compared with March.

Overdue indebtedness on incurred debts of surveyed industrial and agricultural enterprises, building and transport organizations accounted for 48 percent of the entire volume of incurred debts. Incurred debts which had been overdue **in excess of 3 months** comprised R67.3 trillion. Their relative share in the overall sum of overdue incurred debts declined for the month by 1.8 percentage points, and comprised 63.4 percent.

The structure and dynamics of **overdue indebtedness on incurred debts** are characterized by the following data (for the end of the month, in trillion rubles):

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	Overdue indebtedness on incurred debts, total	including			Of the total indebtedness which had been overdue in excess of 3 months
		buyer indebtedness	of this, indebtedness on received promissory notes	indebtedness of state contractors on payment for supplied products	
January	84.2	73.4	0.2	7.3	54.2
in % of preceding month	104.8	105.9	x	x	100.7
February	89.9	78.9	1.8	6.5	59.9
in % of preceding month	106.8	107.6	854.0	89.6	100.5
March	95.9	81.1	0.4	6.2	62.6
in % of preceding month	106.7	102.7	23.0	95.5	104.5
April	106.2	91.6	0.5	6.7	67.3
in % of preceding month	110.7	112.9	125.0	108.1	107.5

Within the structure of overdue indebtedness on incurred debts, the greatest relative share went to buyer indebtedness—R91.6 trillion, or 86 percent.

Within the overdue indebtedness of buyers to enterprises and organizations of industry, construction, transport and agriculture, indebtedness on received promissory notes comprised 0.6 percent. The relative share of indebtedness on state orders and federal programs within the volume of overdue indebtedness of purchasers declined by 0.4 percentage points as compared with March, and comprised 7.3 percent.

The greatest increase in overdue indebtedness on incurred debts was observed in the peat (43 percent), lead-zinc (62 percent), alcohol (27 percent) and chemical-pharmaceutical (35 percent) industries.

The average term of repayment of indebtedness on incurred debts increased from 60 to 65 days as compared with March.

In January-April of 1995, on the average 18 percent of the products shipped during the month were not paid for. Moreover, in April as compared with the preceding month there was an increase in the relative share of unpaid products by 4.7 points. (Prices in following table are given in billion rubles):

	Buyer indebtedness at beginning of month	Buyer indebtedness at end of month	Volume of products shipped	Products paid for	Relative share of unpaid products in overall volume of products shipped, %
January	122951	130917	696693	61727	11.4
February	130917	142451	56826	45292	20.4
March	142451	158169	92450	76732	17.0
April	158169	179216	97055	76008	21.7

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Solvency of enterprises in industry, construction, agriculture and transport (ratio of monetary means to overdue indebtedness to suppliers) is characterized by the following data (for ends of the month):

	January	February	March	April
Monetary funds of enterprises in % of overdue indebtedness to suppliers	18.7	19.3	24.6	23.5
Including:				
industry	18.7	19.3	25.7	25.1
construction	21.1	17.4	23.5	21.3
agriculture	11.9	12.5	12.1	12.0
transport	19.9	22.0	24.5	21.1

At enterprises for production of canned fruits and vegetables, in the gas, tire, cement and microbiological industry, in the electrical power industry and general use pipeline transport, the monetary means covered overdue indebtedness to suppliers by 3-8 percent; at enterprises of the liquor-vodka and printing industries, maritime transport and highway management—they exceeded them by 4-9 times.

On the whole for the studied sectors, as of the status on 1 May 1995, the credit indebtedness exceeded the indebtedness on incurred debts: In industry by 20 percent, in agriculture by 2.2 times, in transport by 12 percent, and in construction by 7 percent.

Overdue credit indebtedness by sectors of the economy on 1 May 1995 (billion rubles)

	Number of enterprises having overdue credit indebtedness	Overdue credit indebtedness, total	including:			Of the total overdue indebtedness in excess of 3 months
			to suppliers	to the budget	on payments to state extra-budgetary funds	
Industry	15673	96962	48440	24762	5707	56914
Including:						
electrical power industry	266	16854	11229	1971	551	10815
fuel industry	462	32875	12157	13188	2440	20437
of this:						
oil drilling	61	17640	5016	9292	814	11458
petroleum processing	33	4241	2094	548	529	2050
gas industry	23	5633	2964	1836	536	3896
coal industry	260	5302	2057	1500	557	3004
ferrous metallurgy	207	6019	4063	815	460	2555
non-ferrous metallurgy	221	4974	2292	971	376	2617
chemical and petrochemical industry	459	5759	4288	497	141	3216

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	Number of enterprises having overdue credit indebtedness	Overdue credit indebtedness, total	including:			Of the total overdue indebtedness in excess of 3 months
			to suppliers	to the budget	on payments to state extra-budgetary funds	
machine building and metal processing	4432	18900	8256	4836	1057	10340
timber, wood processing and cellulose-paper industry	2341	3453	1627	855	250	2295
glass and porcelain-glazed pottery industry	128	214	130	23	11	130
light industry	1932	1531	707	385	91	864
food industry	2613	3022	1494	768	224	1776
agriculture	23395	7350	3899	775	414	4786
Transport	3813	17071	11181	2706	307	12349
Construction	10345	10713	4580	2890	596	5367

Overdue indebtedness on incurred debts by sectors of the economy on 1 May 1995 (billion rubles)

	Number of enterprises having overdue credit indebtedness	Overdue credit indebtedness, total	Including:			Of total indebtedness overdue in excess of 3 months
			of buyers	of this, for promissory notes received	of state contractors on payment for delivered products	
Industry	16086	77144	64996	502	5083	47760
Including:						
electrical power industry	279	19860	17528	33	596	13738
fuel industry	457	22451	18113	52	2502	13391
of this:						
oil drilling	58	10136	8238	-	2205	5082
petroleum processing	35	4601	3348	51	113	3135
gas industry	22	4380	3815	-	14	3153
coal industry	254	3280	2665	1	170	1992
ferrous metallurgy	207	6770	5726	-	382	3281
non-ferrous metallurgy	194	2812	1686	-	49	1704
chemical and petrochemical industry	471	5469	4896	17	154	3201
machine building and metal processing	4402	12147	10530	396	1215	7675
timber, wood processing and cellulose-paper industry	2248	1796	1420	1	39	1111

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	Number of enterprises having overdue credit indebtedness	Overdue credit indebtedness, total	Including:			Of total indebtedness overdue in excess of 3 months
			of buyers	of this, for promissory notes received	of state contractors on payment for delivered products	
glass and porcelain-glazed pottery industry	132	141	130	-	9	89
light industry	1833	976	812	-	33	603
food industry	3123	2167	1880	1	37	1435
agriculture	19827	2291	1868	2	178	1651
transport	4005	17144	16063	5	205	12403
construction	10289	9669	8709	13	1212	5532

Excess of credit indebtedness over incurred debts on 1 May 1995 (billion rubles)

	Incurred debts	Credit indebtedness	Excess of credit indebtedness over incurred debts	
			total	in % of indebtedness on incurred debts
Industry	158888	191011	32123	20.2
electrical power industry	31383	28868	-2515	-8.0
fuel industry	39372	50928	11556	29.4
of this:				
oil drilling	17794 >	25553	7759	43.6
petroleum processing	10096	9661	-434	-4.3
gas industry	5668	6745	1077	19.0
coal industry	5721	8860	3139	54.9
ferrous metallurgy	15706	15342	-363	-2.3
non-ferrous metallurgy	7124	10863	3739	52.5
chemical and petrochemical industry	12502	13129	627	5.0
machine building and metal processing	31148	42675	11527	37.0
timber, wood processing and cellulose-paper industry	4835	6939	2104	43.5
glass and porcelain-glazed pottery industry	335	460	125	37.5
light industry	2532	3441	909	35.9
food industry	7248	9688	2440	33.7
Agriculture	5543	12371	6828	123.2

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	Incurred debts	Credit indebtedness	Excess of credit indebtedness over incurred debts	
			total	in % of indebtedness on incurred debts
Transport	37786	42242	4456	11.8
Construction	21103	22682	1580	7.5

***Statistics on Socio-Economic Situation as of 3 Jul**

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[Statistical overview based on data of Goskomstat [State Committee on Statistics] of Russia: "Socio-Economic Situation on 3 July"]

[FBIS Translated Text] **PRICES ON CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES. In the period from 27 June through 3 July, the consumer price index comprised 101.3 percent, including for food products—101.2 percent, for non-food items—100.8 percent, and for paid consumer services—102.9 percent.**

The greatest increase in prices on consumer goods and services for the elapsed week was recorded in the cities of the Central region (by 2.3 percent), and the lowest—in the North Caucasus region and Kaliningrad Oblast (by 0.6-0.7 percent).

The consumer price index is presented below:

	in percentages					
	Compared to preceding date on which prices were registered			Average annual increase in prices		
	19 June	26 June	3 July	27 June-3 July	June	30 May-5 June
Consumer price index	101.2	101.4	101.3	0.17	0.21	0.25
Including on:						
food products	101.5	101.7	101.2	0.16	0.24	0.25
non-food items	100.8	101.2	100.8	0.12	0.15	0.16
paid consumer services	100.9	101.0	102.9	0.41	0.28	0.43

FOODSTUFFS. In the period from 27 June through 3 July, minimal weekly rates of growth of prices on food products were recorded for this year. The dynamics of prices by basic commodity groups of food products are presented below:

	In % of preceding date on which prices were registered		
	19 June	26 June	3 July
All food products	101.5	101.7	101.2
Including:			
meat and meat products	101.1	101.4	101.2
fish and fish products	100.8	100.8	100.6
edible fats	99.7	100.0	100.2
milk and dairy products	99.9	100.3	100.2
eggs	100.0	99.9	100.3

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	In % of preceding date on which prices were registered		
	19 June	26 June	3 July
sugar	102.4	102.6	102.7
bread and bakery goods	101.2	101.5	101.9
macaroni-cereal goods	101.3	101.6	101.5
alcoholic beverages	101.2	101.6	100.8
fruit and vegetable products, including potatoes	104.4	103.1	102.0

In the period from 27 June through 3 July, with a relatively low rate of growth in prices on most food products, prices on sugar, flour, individual types of bread and cereals, onions and beets increased by 2-3 percent. Prices on fish, butter, eggs, milk and products of its processing remained practically unchanged.

The cost of an assortment comprised of 19 basic food products on the average throughout Russia increased by 2.1 percent for the week, and comprised 199,900 rubles (R). The maximal cost of the assortment was retained in the cities of the Far East, and the minimal—in the cities of the Povolzhye and Central Chernozem regions. The differentiation between the maximal and minimal values of the assortment by cities comprised 3.4 times, as compared with 4.8 times in December of last year. In Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Petropavlovks-Kamchatsk, and Yakutsk the assortment cost R364,000 - R387,000 computed per month; in Ulyanovsk, Tambov and Orel—R113,000 - R151,000; in Moscow—R255,000, and in St. Petersburg—R206,000.

NON-FOOD ITEMS. In the period from 27 June through 3 July, the growth of prices on non-food items was insignificant.

The dynamics of prices on basic groups of non-food items are presented below:

	In % of preceding date on which prices were registered		
	19 June	26 June	3 July
All non-food items	100.8	101.2	100.8
Including:			
fabrics	101.4	102.5	101.1
clothing and linens	100.8	101.1	100.8
shoes	101.1	101.4	101.0
detergents	100.9	101.0	100.9
tobacco goods	102.0	102.1	101.8
electrical appliances	100.7	101.2	100.6
medicines and bandages	101.9	102.5	101.0
gasoline	101.2	100.2	101.0

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The greatest rates of growth in prices were registered on fuel for the population and tobacco goods. Prices on coal and peat increased by 3.5-4.6 percent for the week, and on domestic-made cigarettes—by 2-3 percent.

PAID CONSUMER SERVICES. In the elapsed week, growth of rates on paid services, as usual at the beginning of the month, was higher than in the preceding weeks.

The dynamics of rates on basic groups of paid services are presented below:

	In % of preceding date on which prices were registered		
	19 June	26 June	3 July
All paid consumer services	100.9	101.0	102.9
Including:			
consumer services	100.9	101.8	100.7
passenger transport services	101.3	100.5	100.9
communications services	100.2	100.3	104.1
housing-municipal services	100.9	101.3	105.7
services of children's pre-school institutions	100.2	100.7	100.3
services of sanatorium-resort and health treatment institutions	101.6	100.4	104.6
public health services	100.5	101.4	100.4

In the first days of the month, the greatest increases were noted for rates on municipal services: Payment for gas increased by 14 percent, for water and sewage service—by 8-10 percent. In Moscow, the rates on hot and cold water supply and gas supply increased by 2.5-2.7 times as of 1 July. The cost of city telephone services and stays at sanatoriums and rest homes increased for the week by 4-6 percent on the average throughout Russia.

PRODUCER PRICES ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. For the first half of 1995, producer prices on industrial products increased by 2.1 times (for this same period in 1994 the increase was 1.9 times). In June, their increase comprised 6 percent (in June of 1994 it was 8 percent).

In the first half of the year, prices on products of industrial-technical application increased at a leading rate in industry, as evident from the following data:

	In % of preceding month				June of 1995 in % of December 1994
	1st quarter (average for month)	April	May	June	
Industry	116	115	109	106	208
Including:					
means of production	117	118	107	109	221

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	In % of preceding month				June of 1995 in % of December 1994
	1st quarter (average for month)	April	May	June	
intermediate goods	117	117	110	106	216
consumer goods	115	108	106	105	182

By individual sectors of industry, the growth of prices in the first half of the year is characterized by the following data:

	In % of preceding month				June 1995 in % of December 1994
	1st quarter (average for month)	April	May	June	
Electrical power industry	112	126	115	105	216
Fuel industry	120	117	107	104	226
Ferrous metallurgy	117	114	109	107	212
Non-ferrous metallurgy	117	110	105	105	192
Chemical industry	117	116	116	104	224
Petrochemical industry	115	112	114	109	213
Machine building	116	116	107	107	207
Timber, wood processing and cellulose-paper industry	117	115	108	107	213
Building materials production	112	111	112	111	195
Light industry	114	114	109	107	196
Food industry	116	109	106	106	192

Prices in the sectors of the metallurgical, mineshaft and mining, tractor and agricultural machine building, in the ball-bearing, wood processing and cellulose-paper industry increased in the greatest degree in January-June (by 2.4-2.5 times).

In the fuel industry, the growth of prices for the half-year period comprised 2.3 times, including in the petroleum processing industry—2.4 times; in the oil drilling industry—2.2 times, and in the coal industry—2.1 times. At the end of June, the average prices on individual types of power resources comprised: Oil—R217,000, coal -R68,000, automobile gasoline - R616,000, diesel fuel - R540,000, and fuel oil - R251,000 per tonne. The rates on electrical power supplied to for consumers on the average comprised R119,000 per thousand kW/hrs.

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Change in producer prices on individual types of industrial products

	In % of preceding month				June 1995 in % of December 1994
	1st quarter (average for month)	April	May	June	
Electrical power	113	125	111	104	207
Oil	118	117	106	106	216
Coal	122	111	102	100.7	207
Automobile gasoline	123	117	110	102	242
Diesel fuel	124	117	109	104	250
Assorted rolled stock	119	111	110	108	224
Sheet stock	118	112	108	106	211
Steel pipes	122	112	110	107	240
Aluminum	117	111	105	103	191
Copper	110	112	107	105	168
Mineral fertilizers	117	119	117	103	230
Synthetic resins and plastics	117	115	110	104	208
Chemical fibers and filaments	120	117	107	106	229
Synthetic rubber	113	108	124	115	221
Automobile tires	114	110	116	108	196
A/C electrical motors	114	107	114	111	202
Low-voltage electrical apparatus	112	113	105	104	172
Metal cutting machine tools	113	115	112	110	205
Passenger automobiles	112	111	104	102	162
Trucks	119	117	104	108	220
Tractors	122	125	107	117	276
Grain-harvesting combines	110	138	100	102	189
Excavators	122	116	116	113	281
Televisions	113	102	102	102	153
Refrigerators and freezers	115	107	105	106	179
Washing machines	116	117	116	100	212
Cement	114	119	109	112	214
Asbestos-cement sheets (roofing slate)	114	106	114	111	202
Reinforced concrete structures and components	115	105	123	106	209
Building brick	111	113	109	111	187
Building glass	113	110	106	108	180

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	In % of preceding month				June 1995 in % of December 1994
	1st quarter (average for month)	April	May	June	
Lumber materials	117	109	106	109	201
Paper	121	119	113	107	256
Furniture	112	106	104	106	165
Cotton fabrics	116	126	106	104	218
Linen fabrics	117	107	110	104	193
Woolen fabrics	115	112	123	103	215
Silk fabrics	117	116	108	105	210
Tricot goods	112	109	105	112	185
Stocking-hoisery goods	111	107	111	108	177
Shoes	110	113	111	103	171
Granulated sugar	112	106	106	110	172
Bread and bakery goods from high-grade and first grade wheat flour	114	113	113	108	208
Sunflower seed oil	112	104	102	101	153
Beef	125	107	106	104	226
Sausage goods	116	108	109	106	197
Whole milk	124	108	101	99.8	205
Butter	123	96	97	95	166
Fatty cheeses	126	108	101	100.6	218
Frozen fish	116	107	103	107	183
Cereals of all kinds	114	121	108	106	205

AVERAGE LABOR WAGE OF WORKERS IN SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY. The average labor wage credited to workers in May of 1995 was computed in the amount of R429,900, and increased by 11 percent as compared with April of 1995 and by 134 percent as compared with May of last year. Payments of a social character in May comprised R49,900, and increased by 10 percent as compared with April and by 183 percent as compared with May of last year. The amount of the average labor wage with payments of a social character, computed with consideration for the consumer price index, in May of 1995 comprised 74 percent of the level for May of 1994, and 102 percent of the level for April of 1995 (without payments of a social character these figures were 73 and 103 percent, respectively).

Presented below are the data on the average monthly labor wage in January-May of 1995:

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	Average monthly labor wage (without payments of a social character)				Payments of a social character computed per worker in January-May of 1995, average for month, thousand rubles
	thousand rubles		January-May 1995 in % of January-May 1994	May 1995 in % of April 1995	
	January-May	May			
Total	359.7	429.9	226	111	38.0
Including:					
Industry	431.0	506.3	249	109	57.6
of this:					
electrical power industry	765.8	886.9	214	110	84.8
fuel industry	933.5	1103.0	236	109	80.7
including:					
oil drilling	1072.2	1254.0	242	110	62.6
petroleum processing	780.4	949.7	256	113	213.2
gas industry (extraction and processing of natural and casing-head gas)	1486.1	1756.1	219	101	256.0
coal industry	819.4	968.4	225	108	43.1
ferrous metallurgy	464.1	554.0	240	110	113.0
non-ferrous metallurgy	789.7	961.2	279	110	95.0
chemical and petrochemical industry	388.0	464.2	261	110	85.9
machine building and metal processing	313.5	356.6	255	105	33.1
timber, wood processing and cellulose-paper industry	375.4	426.8	265	106	38.4
building materials production	382.9	456.6	234	110	54.7
glass and porcelain-glazed pottery industry	294.9	340.4	257	107	40.1
light industry	196.9	218.3	207	108	38.7
food industry	447.8	552.7	234	115	84.1
including fish industry	838.1	1146.0	297	120	39.4
microbiological industry	340.6	435.2	202	122	27.7
flour milling-cereal and mixed feed industry	489.0	540.5	233	110	105.3
printing industry	377.7	427.1	234	104	78.9
Agriculture	148.1	189.6	215	119	13.3
Construction	469.7	569.2	226	112	69.9

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	Average monthly labor wage (without payments of a social character)				Payments of a social character computed per worker in January-May of 1995, average for month, thousand rubles
	thousand rubles		January-May 1995 in % of January-May 1994	May 1995 in % of April 1995	
	January-May	May			
Transport	576.7	690.0	229	114	36.7
Housing-municipal services; non-industrial types of consumer services	387.8	458.2	219	111	50.0
Public health, physical culture and social provision	243.0	297.4	185	109	15.3
Education	223.8	282.6	181	114	16.8
Culture and art	210.1	255.2	193	110	36.1
Science and scientific services	271.8	316.8	229	106	26.4
Credit, finance and insurance	660.2	642.6	190	100	215.9
Administrative agencies apparatus	385.5	475.5	183	110	94.4

The average labor wage, with consideration for payments of a social character, on the whole throughout Russia in May of 1995 provided for 1.7 times the subsistence minimum, as compared with 2.3 times in May of 1994.

Of the overall sum of funds credited to consumption for May, 18 percent were not paid within the established times, including 37 percent in agriculture, 36 percent in geology, geodesic and hydrometeorological services, 27 percent in construction, 26 percent in industry, 11 percent in education, and 8 percent in public health. Moreover, 8,000 enterprises employing 960,000 persons (1.9 percent of the overall number of workers in large and medium-sized enterprises) did not pay out labor wages at all due to absence of funds. In construction, agriculture, geology, geodesic and hydrometeorological services the relative share of workers at such enterprises comprised 3.6 - 4.8 percent.

CONSUMER MARKET. In January-May of this year, the overall volume of retail goods turnover, including public catering, comprised R175 trillion, which was 3 times more than in the corresponding period for last year. In terms of the commodity mass, it declined by 9 percent for this period. In May of this year, the volume of retail goods turnover remained at the level of May of last year, and increased by 9 percent as compared with April of this year.

The change in the overall volume of retail goods turnover is characterized by the following data:

	January-May 1995, trillion rubles	In % of corresponding period for 1994		In % of preceding period		
		January-May 1995	May 1995	1st quarter	April	May
Overall volume of retail goods turnover	175	91	100	83	95*)	109
Including:						
commodity turnover of trade enterprises	126	90	97	79	97	111

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	January-May 1995, trillion rubles	In % of corresponding period for 1994		In % of preceding period		
		January-May 1995	May 1995	1st quarter	April	May
commodity turnover of personal property, mixed and food markets	49	95	107	95	89	103

*) Data for April are more specifically defined.

The situation on the consumer market in the regions of the Russian Federation was varied. In the republics of North Osetia, Altay, Altay Kray, and Vologda, Kostroma, Yaroslav, Penza, and Samara Oblasts the retail goods turnover increased by 10-38 percent. In the republics of Mari El, Tatarstan, Dagestan, the Republic of Karachayevo-Cherkessiya, Ryazan, Orenburg, Chita and Sakhalin Oblasts, the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, and the Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug it declined by 27-46 percent.

Public catering enterprises sold R5.8 trillion worth of products in January-May of this year, which in fixed prices is 23 percent less than for the corresponding period last year. The decline in goods turnover in public catering was associated primarily with the outflow of visitors from the generally accessible network of these enterprises, as well as from dining rooms and cafeterias serving the population at their place of work or instruction. The relative share of public catering enterprises in the overall volume of retail goods turnover declined from 3.6 percent in January-May of 1994 to 3.4 percent in January-May of this year.

Within the macrostructure of retail goods turnover, as in 1994, the predominant share belonged to non-food items. However, the relative share of their sale within the overall volume of retail goods turnover is declining as compared with last year. This is associated with a certain reduction in the solvent demand of the population.

There were R83 trillion worth of **food products** sold to the population in January-May of this year, and R92 trillion worth of **non-food items**, which in the physical volume is 11 and 7 percent less, respectively, than for the corresponding period of 1994.

Presented below are the average monthly dynamics of the overall volume of retail goods turnover and goods turnover from the sale of foodstuffs and non-food items:

	In fixed prices				
	January	February	March	April	May
Overall volume of retail goods turnover in %, compared to:					
corresponding month of 1994	97	91	84	86	100
preceding month	82	94	107	95	109
Food products, in % of:					
corresponding month of 1994	94	94	86	82	91
preceding month	78	98	110	94	107
Non-food items, in % of:					
corresponding month of 1994	99	89	82	90	107
preceding month	85	90	105	95	111

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The status of the consumer market is largely characterized by the quality of the offered products and the variety of their assortment. For a long time, lack of correspondence to the demand of the population and narrow assortment of offered goods were the distinguishing traits of the consumer market. The expansion of assortment of offered consumer goods is taking place largely through import products. At the present time, their relative share on the consumer market comprises approximately 50 percent.

For many commodity groups, import goods are represented by a larger number of product descriptions as compared with domestic goods. This is true primarily for household and radio-electronic apparatus, many types of household electrical appliances, clothing and shoes, tobacco and perfume-cosmetic goods. For food products, the role of import goods in filling the consumer market has especially increased for such goods as confectionery and liquor-vodka goods, juices, poultry, citrus and subtropical fruits.

The relative share of imported food products on the market is less significant than that of non-food items. The demand of the Russian market for such food products as sugar is met by 32 percent from this source; of butter and vegetable oil, cheese, powdered milk, meat and cannet meats—by 14-23 percent.

According to the materials of a survey conducted by the state statistical agencies in the 1st quarter of this year, the relative share of imported men's outerwear shirts available for sale within the overall volume of these products increased from 30 percent in April of last year to 49 percent in the current year; of half-boots—from 46 percent to 56 percent; of women's blouses—from 41 percent to 50 percent; of color televisions—from 57 to 80 percent, and of video recorders—from 86 percent to 97 percent.

Import goods are in high consumer demand due to their higher quality as compared with domestic-made goods (as noted by 47 percent of the respondents), their more acceptable level of prices (10 percent), their attractive packaging, long shelf life, and preliminary advertising of the goods (5 percent).

On 1 June of this year, retail trade enterprises had R23.3 trillion worth of goods in reserve, which in fixed prices is 22 percent lower than last year's level. The change in the volume of commodity reserves and their availability to retail trade at the beginning of the month are characterized by the following data:

	Commodity reserves in retail trade, trillion rubles	Availability of commodity reserves to trade, in days of trade
January	15.4	33
February	16.4	38
March	18.8	41
April	20.5	38
May	21.7	41
June	23.3	41

At the present time, overall stable provision of retail trade with basic consumer goods has been provided. In connection with this, the Goskomstat of Russia has changed over from computing the coefficient of provision to the **level of availability of basic consumer goods in the stores.**

The change in the level of availability of individual consumer goods in the retail trade enterprises of the Russian Federation by months is characterized by the following data:

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	In percent				
	Relative share of stores where goods were available for sale, compared to overall number of stores surveyed				
	January	February	March	April	May
Food products					
beef	41	44	45	47	46
butter	54	68	75	80	79
vegetable oil	69	72	74	74	73
eggs	58	65	68	70	67
sugar	60	65	70	72	67
Non-food items					
men's jackets	68	66	65	67	64
men's suits	52	53	54	59	58
women's all-season coats	56	54	56	58	54
men's half-boots	59	59	59	64	63
women's summer shoes	63	63	65	71	73

In May of this year, the level of availability of basic consumer goods in stores declined by 2 percent as compared with April of this year, including by 3 percent for food products, while the availability of non-food items remained unchanged.

Throughout the territory of the Russian Federation, the level of availability of goods in stores increased last month in 22 regions, declined in 44 regions, and remained unchanged in the rest. In the Republic of Karelia, Primorskiy Kray and Vologda Oblast this indicator increased by 18-50 percent for the indicated period. In Arkhangelsk, Pskov, Ivanovo, Chita and Kaliningrad Oblasts it declined by 10-14 percent.

The level of availability of basic foodstuffs and non-food items (classed together into appropriate groups) in stores in May of this year by economic regions is presented below:

	In percent		
	Relative share of stores where goods were available for sale, compared to overall number of stores surveyed		
	all goods	including:	
		food products	non-food items
Northern	64	62	65
Northwestern	62	66	60
Central	68	66	70
Volga-Vyatka	61	62	61
Central Chernozem	58	57	60
Povolzhye	73	74	72
North Caucasus	62	59	64

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	In percent		
	Relative share of stores where goods were available for sale, compared to overall number of stores surveyed		
	all goods	including:	
		food products	non-food items
Urals	62	62	61
West Siberian	64	62	65
East Siberian	59	56	62
Far Eastern	55	52	58

Paid consumer services. Expenditures by the public in payment for services are increasing. Their relative share in consumer expenditures of the population increased to 17 percent in January-May of this year, as compared with 12 percent in January-May of last year. The volume of paid services provided to the population through all channels of sale in January-May of this year is estimated at approximately R37 trillion, which in comparable prices is 11 percent less than in January-May of last year. In May, as compared with April of 1995, there were 6 percent more services provided to the population, in comparable prices.

LIVING STANDARD AND INCOME OF THE POPULATION. In January-May of this year, **monetary income** of the population was comprised in the sum of R294.5 trillion, and increased by 201 percent as compared with the same period last year. At the same time, the **real spendable monetary income** (income after deduction of mandatory payments, corrected for the consumer price index) declined by approximately 5 percent.

The monthly dynamics of real spendable income in January-May of this year is characterized by the following data:

	In % of:	
	preceding month	corresponding month of 1994
January	67	104
February	102	94
March	109	93
April	100.4	88
May	101	97

Monetary expanditures. Of the overall volume of monetary expenditures in January-May of this year, the public spent R205.0 trillion (69.6 percent) for purchase of goods and payment for services, R20.4 trillion (6.9 percent) for payment of taxes and fees, R17.9 trillion (6.1 percent) for savings in investments and securities, and R44.5 trillion (15.1 percent) for purchase of currency. Money on hand held by the population increased by R6.7 trillion during this period.

Within the structure of utilization of monetary income of the population up to May of this year, the tendency was retained toward reduction of the relative share of the consumed portion with an increase in the tendency toward savings. The relative share of funds of the population used for savings in all forms (investments, securities, currency, cash) increased from 18.9 percent in January of this year to 25.8 percent in April. In May of this year it declined and comprised 22.7 percent. Depending on the change in the situation on the currency and finance markets and the rates of inflation, the very structure of public savings also changes: In April-May of this year the relative share of funds in currency declined, with an increase in the relative share of investments and cash money.

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The structure of utilization of income of the population is presented in the following table:

	In % of total				
	January	February	March	April	May
Monetary income	100	100	100	100	100
of this, amount used for purchase of goods and payment for services	73.8	68.8	68.5	67.4	70.5
mandatory payments and fees	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.8
accumulation of savings in investments and securities	5.9	5.4	5.2	6.2	7.3
purchase of currency	24.9	14.6	17.6	12.4	9.7
Increase (+), decrease (-) of money on hand	-11.9	3.9	2.0	7.3	5.7

Differentiation of income of the population. The distribution of the population of the Russian Federation by amount of per-capita monetary income in January-May 1995 was as follows:

	Million persons	In % of total
Total population	148.2	100
Of this, persons with average per-capita monetary income per month, thousand rubles:		
under 20.0	0.0	0.0
20.1 - 40.0	0.3	0.2
40.1 - 60.0	1.9	1.3
60.1 - 120.0	12.0	8.1
120.1 - 180.0	19.3	13.0
180.1 - 240.0	20.4	13.8
240.1 - 300.0	18.4	12.4
300.1 - 360.0	15.0	10.1
360.1 - 420.0	12.2	8.2
420.1 - 480.0	9.6	6.5
480.1 - 540.0	7.7	5.2
540.1 - 600.0	6.1	4.1
600.1 - 700.0	7.4	5.0
700.1 - 800.0	5.0	3.4
800.1 - 900.0	3.6	2.4
900.1 - 1000.0	2.5	1.7
over 1000.0	6.8	4.6

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In January-May of this year, the top 10 percent of the most well-to-do population accounted for 28 percent of the monetary income, while the poorest 10 percent of the population received 2.2 percent of the monetary income. Almost 64 percent of the population had income below the average level.

The re-distribution of the overall volume of monetary income in the current year continues to be formulated in favor of the high-income groups of the population. This is reflected in the growth of differentiation and concentration of income. The distribution of the overall volume of monetary income of the population is presented in the following table:

	in percent	
	January-May	
	1995	1994
Monetary income	100	100
of this, by 20-percent groups of the population:		
first (with lowest income)	5.5	6.0
second	10.2	10.9
third	15.2	15.9
fourth	21.8	23.3
fifth (with highest income)	47.3	43.9
Coefficient of concentration of income (Ginny index)	0.382	0.379
Ratio of income of the top and bottom 10 percent of the population	13.3	12.9

The average per-capita monetary income of the 20-percent group of the population with the highest income comprised R991,000 for January-May of this year (monthly average), while for the 20 percent of the least well-provided group it did not exceed R131,000.

Subsistence minimum. The value of the subsistence minimum, determined in accordance with the methodology of Mintrud [Ministry of Labor] of Russia, comprised R254,300 in May of this year, and increased by 8.6 percent as compared with April of 1995.

The change in the value of the subsistence minimum is presented in the following table:

	thousand rubles				
	Total population	Including			Reference
		able-bodied population	pensioners	children	ratio of average per-capita monetary income to subsistence minimum, in %
1995					
January	179	202	126	181	173
February	201	227	142	203	173
March	219	246	154	221	187

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	thousand rubles				
	Total population	Including			Reference
		able-bodied population	pensioners	children	ratio of average per-capita monetary income to subsistence minimum, in %
April	234	263	165	238	191
May	254	286	179	259	192
January-May (average for month)	218	245	153	221	181

In January-May of this year, the ratio of monetary income to the subsistence minimum, which comprised 181 percent (in January-May of 1994 it was 216 percent) continued to remain low. The average per capita monetary income of 31 percent of the population (46.5 million persons) in January-May of this year was below the subsistence minimum.

The dynamics of the poverty level are presented below:

	Number of the population with monetary income below the subsistence minimum	
	million persons	in % of overall number of the population
1st quarter of 1994	37.5	25
1st quarter of 1995	45.1	30
January	49.4	33
February	50.4	34
March	43.9	30
April	43.1	29
May	42.2	28

As compared with the corresponding period of last year, the number of the population with income below the subsistence minimum in January-May of this year increased by approximately 19 percent.

Income deficit, estimated as the sum of supplemental funds necessary to bring income of poor groups of the population up to the level of the subsistence minimum, in January-May comprised R17 trillion, or 5.8 percent of the overall volume of monetary income (in January-May of 1994 these figures were R3.9 trillion and 4.1 percent, respectively).

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